

Date: 22 Mar 94 08:44:47 CST

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!galaxy.ucr.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!
howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!uchinews!cdsmaill!timbuk.cray.com!
walter.cray.com!ned.cray.com!cbetz@network
Subject: 1994 Contest calendar enclosed
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2mkona\$asn@xap.xyplex.com>, sas@eng.xyplex.com (Scott Sminkey -
Sustaining Eng Group) writes:

> dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong)
> >
> >Here is the 1994 contest calendar from CQ.
> [lots deleted]
> >ARRL June VHF Contest 2/Jun 33
>
> Looks like either CQ misprinted this or someone somewhere made an
> assumption that the ARRL June VHF QSO Party is on its traditional
> second weekend of June date. As it stands now, the ARRL June VHF
> QSO Party is on the FIRST weekend of June in 1994.
>
> I've already written letters to several ARRL people to complain
> about the date change. Dave Sumner at ARRL HQ replied to tell me
> he is passing it off to the ARRL Membership Services Department.
> I don't think there's much chance of the date being moved back to
> its traditional second weekend of June.
>
>

In addition to that, I noticed that all of the VHF/UHF spring sprint
dates are wrong. They've all been moved out by a week. This move IS
for the better. Now the 2m sprint doesn't coincide with the NCAA
basketball championship game and the 432 sprint isn't the Wednesday
evening preceeding the Dayton hamfest, etc..

Charlie Betz N0AKC

Date: 22 Mar 1994 09:38:35 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!EU.net!uknet!
keele!poa01@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 1X1 callsigns
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Devotees of this thread will surely want to look out
for D3C who will be operating from 25 March to 31
March, including the WPX context. If you can get a
word in edgeways you might ask him how he managed
to get it!

Martin G3USF.

21 MARCH, 1994

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY INDICES FOR 21 MARCH, 1994

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 080, 03/21/94
10.7 FLUX=090.7  90-AVG=106          SSN=026          BKI=2544 3432  BAI=021
BGND-XRAY=A5.4    FLU1=2.0E+06  FLU10=1.7E+04  PKI=3644 4443  PAI=027
  BOU-DEV=019,092,044,044,029,054,024,015  DEV-AVG=040 NT      SWF=00:000
  XRAY-MAX= B8.2   @ 1626UT    XRAY-MIN= A3.1   @ 0702UT    XRAY-AVG= B1.2
NEUTN-MAX= +004%  @ 0310UT    NEUTN-MIN= -001%  @ 2340UT    NEUTN-AVG= +1.0%
  PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2350UT    PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 0855UT    PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55357NT @ 0507UT    BOUTF-MIN=55305NT @ 1917UT    BOUTF-AVG=55329NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT    GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT    G7-AVG=+078,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+144NT@ 1753UT    GOES6-MIN=N:-156NT@ 0451UT    G6-AVG=+098,+021,-047
  FLUXFCST=STD:095,095,095;SESC:095,095,095  BAI/PAI-FCST=020,015,015/035,025,020
    KFCST=4345 5444 2103 4011  27DAY-AP=046,011  27DAY-KP=7645 4333 2333 2232
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 20 MAR 94 was 27.5.

The Full Kp Indices for 20 MAR 94 are: 3- 3o 3- 3- 2o 2- 3- 3-
The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 20 MAR 94 are: 13 15 13 13 7 7 12 11
Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 21 MAR is: 7.5E+07

SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITY

Solar activity was very low. The majority of today's occasional subflare-level activity came from a newly emerging active Region 7693 (N09W43). This group showed steady growth and development throughout the day.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be very low to low.

The geomagnetic field ranged from quiet to minor storm levels, with some brief major storm periods at high latitudes. An initially quiet to unsettled field became disturbed after 0300Z and continued at mostly active to minor storm levels for the remainder of the day. The source is not certain but could be the result of a coronal hole which should be in a favorable position at this time.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to be at active to minor storm levels for the next 24 hours as coronal hole effects continue. Activity is expected to gradually decrease over the second and third days.

Event probabilities 22 mar-24 mar

Class M	01/01/01
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 22 mar-24 mar

A. Middle Latitudes	
Active	35/30/30
Minor Storm	30/15/20
Major-Severe Storm	10/05/05
B. High Latitudes	
Active	35/30/35
Minor Storm	35/20/20
Major-Severe Storm	15/05/05

HF propagation conditions were near-normal over the low and middle latitudes. Periods of active to minor geomagnetic storming resulted in periods of poor propagation over the high and polar latitude paths, particularly on transauroral night-sector circuits. Similar conditions are expected over the next 24 to 48 hours before settling back to more stable levels on 24 March.

COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS

REGIONS WITH SUNSPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AT 21/2400Z MARCH

NMBR	LOCATION	LO	AREA	Z	LL	NN	MAG	TYPE
7692	N18W07	160	0050	HSX	02	002	ALPHA	
7693	N09W43	196	0030	CRO	03	004	BETA	
7688	N19W75	228					PLAGE	
7691	N07W83	236					PLAGE	

REGIONS DUE TO RETURN 22 MARCH TO 24 MARCH

NMBR	LAT	LO
7686	N08	037

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 21 MARCH, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	RGN	LOC	XRAY	OP	245MHZ	10CM	SWEEP
NONE									

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 21 MARCH, 1994

BEGIN	MAX	END	LOCATION	TYPE	SIZE	DUR	II	IV
21/ 1548	1625	1703	N21W68	LDE	B8.2	75		

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 21/2400Z

ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXTENSIONS

EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	CAR	TYPE	POL	AREA	OBSN
NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR ANALYSIS								

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	2695 MHz	8800 MHz	15.4 GHz
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

20 Mar: 1039 1138 1315 B1.3

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

	C	M	X	S	1	2	3	4	Total	(%)
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	-----
Uncorrelated:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	001	(100.0)

Total Events: 001 optical and x-ray.

EVENTS WITH SWEEPS AND/OR OPTICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE LAST UTC DAY

Date	Begin	Max	End	Xray	Op	Region	Locn	Sweeps/Optical Observations
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
NO EVENTS OBSERVED.								

NOTES:

All times are in Universal Time (UT). Characters preceding begin, max, and end times are defined as: B = Before, U = Uncertain, A = After. All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the x-rays. Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

II	= Type II Sweep Frequency Event
III	= Type III Sweep
IV	= Type IV Sweep
V	= Type V Sweep
Continuum	= Continuum Radio Event
Loop	= Loop Prominence System,
Spray	= Limb Spray,
Surge	= Bright Limb Surge,
EPL	= Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.

** End of Daily Report **

Date: Tue, 22 Mar 1994 07:36:59 -0500
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!newsserver.jvnc.net!rohvm1!
rohvm1.mah48d@network.ucsd.edu

Subject: HAM Origin?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2mj9eu\$4p4@search01.news.aol.com>, adrandy@aol.com (Ad Randy) wrote:

> The source for "HAM" radio is a magazine called Home Amateur Mechanics popular
> in the US very early in the century. They popularized home radio, as well as
> home avionics, and home inventions. The magazine had "HAM aviation" and "HAM
> invention" columns too. Their column "HAM radio" was probably the first of its
> kind. No doubt young inventors like Hiram Maxim and others read the book. --
> Randy Padawer, WA4FJF

This is one of a host of "authoritative" versions of the origin of the word. If it were as clear-cut as you suggest, then all the different origins wouldn't float around in the mythology. Much of the language of the early hams was adopted from land-line telegraphy, which had been around since 'way back in the mid-19th century, and tracking down real origins of words at that remove is virtually impossible. No objection to your posting your version, but I'm concerned that it's not labelled as mythology. This is a very powerful medium, and some researcher a century from now may find a record of your posting and cry, "Eureka!"

--

John Taylor (W3ZID) | "The opinions expressed are those of the
rohvm1.mah48d@rohmmaas.com | writer and not of Rohm and Haas Company."

Date: Mon, 21 Mar 1994 19:59:34
From: ncar!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!news.unb.ca!nbt.nbnet.nb.ca!
mailserv.nbnet.nb.ca!mcraek@ames.arpa
Subject: Info on Dayton Hamvention Please
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

A co-worker and his dad are driving to Dayton to take in this event, and asked me to post requesting any information available. They are most interested in an agenda or schedule of events, local attractions, accomodations, and so on. This may be his dad's last hurrah due to cancer, and his son (both life-long amateurs) hopes to make it a good trip for both. They also recently lost their mother/wife to cancer as well.

Any input appreciated. Email to mcraek@nbnet.nb.ca. Thank you.

Date: Mon, 21 Mar 1994 19:30:07 GMT

From: catfish!cscsun!dtiller@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Info Req. OMEGA SYSTEM
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Bruno Mabboux (mabboux@vcnam.cnam.fr) wrote:

: Hi!

: I need regular information on the OMEGA SYSTEM ,
: (10 kHz world wild interferometric radio localization network).

: Where can I obtain information, as like on/off station/channel activity
: or power modification .

: Thanks for advance .

: Bruno Mabboux .

I think the NIST has an anonymous ftp site (or perhaps a gopher server) with stuff like that on it.

--

David Tiller	Network Administrator	Voice: (804) 752-3710	
dtiller@rmc.edu	Randolph-Macon College	Fax: (804) 752-7231	
"Drunk, [Beowulf] slew	P.O. Box 5005	ICBM: 37d 42' 43.75" N	
no hearth companions."	Ashland, Va 23005		77d 31' 32.19" W

Date: 22 Mar 1994 18:10:01 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Jeff Herman wins the Net Nazi award.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

jangus@skyld.grendel.com (Jeffrey D. Angus) writes:
>Jeff Herman attempting to intimidate me writes:

If the two of you don't shut up I'm going to start cancelling your messages.

We're all goddamn tired of this pissing contest. Go away if you can't be useful contributors.

Ironic that *I* should be saying this.
- Brian

Date: Mon, 21 Mar 94 05:45:42 MST
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!ennews!stat!
david@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Packet, Internet & the FCC
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

jrimmer@netcom.com writes:

> According to a year old FAQ, it is as long as you "hand" forward the
> messages. I really don't want to do that... Furthermore, the FAQ specifies
> that the FCC sees Internet mail as third-party traffic, therefore must be
> screened by the control-op.
> Do these rules still apply? Or has Internet Mail forwarding been given
> a blessing by the FCC? What's up?

The rules have not changed. I run a internet-packet gateway, and still
look at the mail as being third party traffic from the internet ->
packet direction.

david

Editor, HICNet Medical Newsletter
Internet: david@stat.com FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Bitnet : ATW1H@ASUACAD

Date: Tue, 22 Mar 1994 14:27:34 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!sjhawk2@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: QSL routes
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Does anyone out there know the qsl routes for any of the
following? I worked them in ARRL CW and phone and these are the
only ones I can't find.

P40R
ZF8BS
OH0KDY
3D2KR
PJ9B
FM5DN
V31DX
CT9M
BV/OH2BH
V26AS
PJ9JT

HC1HC
TM1C

Thanks Steve WV6U

Date: Tue, 22 Mar 1994 16:32:39 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!swrinde!
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ncar!csn!col.hp.com!srgenprp!news.dtc.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!
cupnews0.cup.hp.com!jholly@network
Subject: QSL routes
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Stephen Hawkins (sjhawk2@srv.PacBell.COM) wrote:
: Does anyone out there know the qsl routes for any of the
: following? I worked them in ARRL CW and phone and these are the
: only ones I can't find.

: P40R
: ZF8BS ==> AA6KX
: OH0KDY
: 3D2KR
: PJ9B
: FM5DN
: V31DX
: CT9M
: BV/OH2BH
: V26AS
: PJ9JT
: HC1HC
: TM1C

: Thanks Steve WV6U

Date: Tue, 22 Mar 94 04:59:20 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!netcomsv!
skyld!j Angus@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Ramsey P-IBM Packet Modem Help
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Mar21.191120.3519@theborg.ssd.ray.com> prg@theborg.ssd.ray.com
writes:

> I recently completed my Ramsey FX146, which seems to be working
> just fine, so I figured I'd tackle the P-IBM Packet Modem.

>

> The schematic (and artwork) show that the Packet RXD signal (from
> the modem) is wired to pin 8 of the DB-9 computer serial port
> connector, BUT, as far as I can recall (and the table on page 15
> confirms), pin 2 is supposed to be RD for the computer. TXD is
> wired to pin 4, but the table says it should be 3. RTS is wired
> to the PTT signal (which seems ok, I guess). In fact, the packet
> modem has pin 2 not connected to anything...

That's really sort of like it is supposed to be. Since the packet of information is sent asynchronously the UART in the COM port will not be able to deal with it. So the way BayComm (and the earlier DigiCom) worked was to use the computer to decypher the raw 1/0 transitions on the RTS and CTS lines. Might want to double check with someone with a BayPacc, BayComm or Tiger-Tronics modem and see where they have their data hooked up.

Amateur: WA6FWI@WA6FWI.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA		"You have a flair for adding
Internet: jangus@skyld.grendel.com		a fanciful dimension to any
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749		story."
Phone: 1 (310) 324-6080		Peking Noodle Co.

Date: 22 Mar 94 14:33:07 GMT
From: yuma!galen@purdue.edu
Subject: What is (and how do I make) a diplexer?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2ml880\$9dt@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu> ck146@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Bill Kirsanoff) writes:

>

>I looked in to this about a year ago. There is an excellent
>article in the October 1991 issue of QST. The sticking point for
>me was finding the three ait dielectric trim caps. By the time I
>have paid for those at about US\$8.00 each (small lot cost) I have
>paid for half of one already built and tested.

I opened up a commercially available diplexer, and they don't use the caps mentioned in the article, they use two to four ceramic disc caps in parallel and air wound inductors. I duplicated what was in the article with cer disc substitutions, and it works BETTER than the commercial version. My layout was a lot tighter than the comm one, since they used a circuit board that could be machine stuffed.

The commercial version has about 1dB loss, mine has about 0.5dB and at least five fewer inches of conductor length, and I used tails for in/out.

73, Galen, KF0YJ

Date: Tue, 22 Mar 1994 14:23:58 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!news.intercon.com!psinntp!psinntp!
psinntp!arrl.org!zlau@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Why no 10 meter activity??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Chuck Reti (as779@yfn.ysu.edu) wrote:

: An elmer of mine in the early '60's said to me: "ALWAYS check
: ten meters first, no matter how dead the bands seem. You'll be
: surprised more often than you'd expect." He was right.

I've don't recall ever hearing 10 meters open between 3 and
4 AM, so I wouldn't bother staying up to try then. However,
one of the more surprising HF openings I've heard was on
15 meters during FD--at midnight Hawaii time I worked one
or two stations in the Southeastern USA. Probably should
have brought a 10 meter antenna...

--
Zack Lau KH6CP/1 2 way QRP WAS
 8 States on 10 GHz
Internet: zlau@arrl.org 10 grids on 2304 MHz

Date: Tue, 22 Mar 1994 14:49:14 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-
state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!csn!col.hp.com!fc.hp.com!jayk@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2mfkd6\$8p4@apple.com>, <19MAR94.18754189.0121@UNBVM1.CSD.UNB.CA>,
<2m19q1\$25h@hplvec.lvld.hp.com>
Reply-To : jayk@fc.hp.com
Subject : Re: FT-990 vs TS-850

Scott Turner (scott@lvld.hp.com) wrote:
: How do these rigs sound on the air! At the risk of starting a flame
: war, I'll venture the opinion that, in general, I find Kenwoods putting
: out among the best sounding signals on the air.
: Scott Turner NOVRF scott@hplsla.LVLD.HP.COM

As I remember from the 850 review in QST sometime back they didn't like
the 850 at near full output on SSB. They claimed it got a bit dirty (wide)
I think. Maybe someone with the article handy can give the exact quote.

73, Jay K0GU

jayk@fc.hp.com

Date: 22 Mar 1994 14:22:06 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!pipex!sunic!EU.net!Germany.EU.net!
netmbx.de!zrz.TU-Berlin.DE!zib-berlin.de!informatik.tu-muenchen.de!
neumann@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2m8ktm\$21a@apple.com>, <Cn15pI.L7H@news.Hawaii.Edu>,
<764292189snz@g8sjp.demon.co.uk>y.
Subject : Re: 1x1 Callsigns?

In article <764292189snz@g8sjp.demon.co.uk> ip@g8sjp.demon.co.uk writes:

>In article <Cn15pI.L7H@news.Hawaii.Edu>

> jherman@uhunix3.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu "Jeffrey Herman" writes:

>

>> Kok & Will: A number is appended following the prefix if and only if
>> the country in question has divided itself into districts. Thus, because
>> the Marshall Islands are so small in land area (lots of islands, though)
>> the Marshallese government has chosen not to partition the islands
>> into different radio districts.

[...]

>Regardless of all that, your statement doesn't square in countries which have
>numbers in their calls which are not regionally related.

That's true for Germany. The calls being issued now are of the form
"Danbcd" with:

a denotes the license class (B, C, D, G for the lowest,
H for the middle, and
L for the highest class)

n is a number without meaning, except 0 mostly for club calls, repeaters, ...

b stands for the regional district issuing the call (e.g. M for Munich)

c and d are counted up in alphabetical order.

For example, subsequent calls of the highest class now issued in Munich
are: DL1MHT, DL2MHT, ..., DL9MHT, DL1MHU, ..., DL9MHU, ... DL9MHZ, ...,
DL1MIA, DL2MIA, ...

73 de DL1MHK, Chris

Date: 22 Mar 1994 15:28:45 GMT

From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!
ux2.cso.uiuc.edu!ignacy@network.ucsd.edu

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2mfkd6\$8p4@apple.com>, <19MAR94.18754189.0121@UNBVM1.CSD.UNB.CA>,
<2m19q1\$25h@hplvec.lvld.hp.com>

Subject : RF and AF speech processors. Was: FT-990 vs TS-850

It seems that the SSB quality depends on 3 factors:

1. Passband characteristics of the AF chain (including the microphone),
2. IMD of the PA,
3. Type of processing, audio or RF?

I am wondering why the QST reviews do not mention the type of processing, which has a large effect on signal quality. Signals with audio processing have higher content of AF harmonics, and are subsequently less efficient (3db?) and more difficult to tune. All cheaper rigs such as IC 725-737, FT 747-757, TS 430-450 use AF processing. IC 751-, FT990-, TS 830- use RF processing. I am not sure about the rest.

Ignacy Misztal, N09E, SP8FWB
University of Illinois
ignacy@uiuc.edu

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #319

